

AT AUCTION
BY **WILL E. FISHER**
AUCTIONEER

Telephone Main 424.

Regular Sales Day
Wednesday and Saturday

SEND IN YOUR GOODS.

WILL E. FISHER,
AUCTIONEER.

THIS DAY
At Auction

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1906.
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

I will sell at my salesroom, corner Fort and Queen streets,

DRY GOODS
AND
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Consisting of Metonia, Babbiste, Yezo Crepe, Valenori Babbiste, Lenore Stripes, Emerald Dainty, Volle Du-chesse, English Dress Goods, Picat Stripes, Melusine Dress Goods, Leno Applique, Hamilton Twill Drapery, Fancy Drapery, New Market Flannellette, Woolrich Flannellette, Laurel Flannellette, Domit Roxbury Ramona Flannel, Hamilton Blue Print, Allens Cardinal Print, Huron Percales, Inverness Checks, Eastern Madras Shirting, Berlin Satine, Hats, Shoes, Cooking Utensils, Hand-sewing Machines, 1 Stove, Bedsteads and Springs, Flour Sieves, Gas Tanks, Lights and Fixtures, Bicycles, Kodaks, Kodak Albums, 3 Calabashes, Witch Hazel Soap, Shaving Sticks, 1 Desk, Koko Matting, Lamps, Gum, Etc., Etc.; also Canary Birds.

WILL E. FISHER,
AUCTIONEER

At Auction

Saturday, Feb. 17, 1906,
12 O'CLOCK NOON.

By order of Sheriff A. M. Brown, Esq., at the corner of Fort and Queen streets, on the upper floor of my present salesroom,

EXECUTION SALE.

In the matter of Abigail K. Parker, J. O. Carter and Cecil Brown, Trustees under the Will of James Campbell, plaintiffs, vs. The Woods Institute of Physical Culture, defendant, I will sell the following articles, consisting of—

1 Wire Mat, 1 Koko Mat, 1 Cot, 2 Door Rugs, 6 Oak Chairs, 1 Oak Table, 1 Table Cover, 1 Waste Basket, 1 Flower Pot, 1 Canvas, Floor Cover, 10 pcs. Koko Matting, 1 Large Palm, 1 Large Leather Ball, 1 Boller and Pipe, 1 Step Ladder and Bucket, 1 Reclining Chair, 1 Stone Water Filter, 4 Stools, 1 Large Mirror, 1 Platform Scales, 2 Rubber Mats, Punching Bags, Combs and Brushes, 1 Clock, Sweaters and Shoes, Etc., Etc.

WILL E. FISHER,
AUCTIONEER.

TO LET

Furnished Cottages to rent at Moiliili.

WILL E. FISHER,
AUCTIONEER.

HELP FOR ALL!



Wallach's Indian Pile Cure

is a positive cure when all else fails. To convince you that this is NO QUACK REMEDY a cure is guaranteed or money will be refunded.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

OAHU ICE & ELECTRIC CO

Ice delivered to any part of the city. Island orders promptly filled. Tel. Blue 1111. P. O. Box 660. Office: Kewalo.

NEW DAY IN CHINA

Women's Mission of the Central Union Hears Interesting Talk.

A particularly interesting meeting of the Women's Board of Missions of Central Union church, was held in the board room yesterday afternoon, at which addresses were delivered by recent arrivals from the Orient on the work being accomplished in Japan and China for civilization and Christianity.

The meeting was presided over by the president, Mrs. Scudder, who in her opening remarks thanked the various vice-presidents who had taken charge of the meetings during her absence and carried it on so effectively.

The regular monthly reports of the secretary, the assistant secretary and the treasurer were presented, after which Mrs. Martin sang, "O For the Wings of a Dove."

The report of the Hawaiian Mission was read by Miss Green. The success attending the Christmas exercises and tree at Kawaiahaeo was mentioned. The success attending the sewing classes at school under Mrs. Wilcox was a matter of congratulation. The girls were doing some excellent work and there was also a marked improvement in their manner. A great deal of sickness was found among the Hawaiians, fever being prevalent. The members of the mission also found much misery resulting from intemperance, some of the male readers being subjected to insolence from intoxicated men.

Women, too, were found among the victims of drink. Children reared in some of these homes were exposed to many temptations. The abolishment of the tannery was regretted, as the parents in many instances are careless and bad habits are being formed among the children. The lack of factories or other places where children could be employed after leaving the schools was felt.

Mrs. Suehiro, wife of the new secretary of the Japanese Y. M. C. A., was introduced by Mrs. Gulick and gave a short address on the work of the Japanese women during the recent war. Mrs. Suehiro has only just arrived from Nagasaki, where she was educated in one of the Christian mission schools. She told of the formation of an auxiliary corps to the Red Cross composed of aristocratic women of Japan, who visited the soldiers in the hospitals, the attentions of this class of women being appreciated by the rough soldiery. Another society made "Comfort Bags," which were filled with articles and forwarded to the men at the front. Among the things put in in many instances were Bible extracts, which reached many who had not heard the Christian doctrine and helped in awakening their interest. Bands of girls from the missions met every train as it passed and sang encouraging songs, wishing the men "Ban Zai," which means more than "Hurrah," the literal meaning being "a million years."

Miss Blunt, the acting general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., called attention to the cheap lunches being served to members and thought it would be helping many working girls if those who could afford it would give them an opportunity of securing the benefits of the lunch-room by paying their \$2 annual membership fee for them.

The following excellent papers were read: "The Individualistic versus the Communal Life of Japan," by Mrs. Clarke; "Perry Influence on the Christian Progress of Japan," by Mrs. W. R. Castle; "Man Proposes but God Disposes," by Mrs. Hall.

Miss Mary H. Porter, who is stopping over here on her way back to China from the mainland, was introduced by the president. She has been laboring in the Chinese mission field for the past 38 years and her short address was most interesting. Miss Porter prefaced her remarks by saying that she only realized during the past few months how very little she had learned of her adopted country. There was now a new China. The country was at a perilous parting of the ways. The country was being stirred up and the hands of the leaders were being forced more rapidly towards progression than they wished by the younger element. The people desired to emulate Japan without knowing exactly what they had in view. They wished to accomplish in five years what it had taken Japan thirty-five years to bring about and the way they may move may not be wisely, but move they will. The United States is now reaping the results of their exclusion laws and their hostile and humiliating policy towards China. In the opinion of the speaker there was reason for Americans to feel ashamed of their treatment of the Chinese.

A great change had come in China during the past 38 years. When she had first reached Peking there was no one Christian Chinese woman in that city, while now ever widening circles of the influential women of that capital were spreading the gospel. There was now a great demand for education among the Peking women and in that city the only daily paper in the world published exclusively for women is printed. This paper bombards the foot-binding and idol-worshipping habits and has a great influence. The worship of idols is diminishing, but will not be done away with in the lifetime of the present Dowager Empress, who is most devout in her ancient religion. The fact that the woman's journal is not afraid of the subject means much.

A great change has come over the mission work in North China since the Boxer uprising. At that time everything had been swept away, chapels,

schools and homes had been razed and the converts murdered, and it was supposed that many years would be required to repair the ravages and regain the lost ground. But in six years there were ten times as many buildings as were destroyed and a better system of centralization in force. The different denominations had amalgamated in their schools and the result was a betterment to all. The experience of twenty-five years had shown this system to be the best, and out of the terrors of the Boxer movement this good result had been brought around.

CATCH PHRASE.

"If Hungry, try a Sandwich Island—with some Hawaiian chutney."

POSTAL BREAKS
CABLE RECORDS

Cable order to Liverpool, executed and the answer received back in Houston in seven and one-half minutes was the record made yesterday by the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. This company has long prided itself on its quick service to all points, but this record is one which will doubtless hold good for a long time to come. The cable message was sent by J. M. Dorrance & Co. of this city, and though anticipating a quick delivery, astonishment greeted the bearer of the answer. When it is considered that some of this time was consumed in executing this order in Liverpool, the record is one of unexcelled quickness.

J. D. McLelland, chief operator, in mentioning the fact to a Post representative, said that they were not trying for a record, and therefore it is all the more surprising and noteworthy.

As has often been said, competition is the life of trade, and the telegraph and cable companies are like the railroad, the one which can save a man the most time will receive the man's patronage. The Postal has proven its worth as a rapid transmitter and its latest record vouchsafes the assertion. — Daily Post, Houston, Texas, January 13, 1906.

BISHOP HAMILTON
TALKS OF MEXICO

A large audience greeted Bishop John W. Hamilton at Odd Fellows' hall last night, when he took the platform to deliver a lecture on "Mischiefs in Mexico." The title was a misnomer. Plain "Mexico" would have been good and "Mexico and Its Marvels" better.

The Bishop is a good lecturer with a pleasing, forcible address and a keen, latent humor. He held his audience for over two hours and when his talk was over his listeners were sorry.

He spoke of Mexico as one who knows the land. He took his hearers from the Rio Grande to the Guatemala line and from the Gulf to the Pacific. The progress of Mexico, its people, its prospects, its poetry and its romantic history were only a few of the matters treated in Bishop Hamilton's masterly effort.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Kalia and Walkiki Improvement Clubs will meet tonight at the Moana for the purpose of amalgamating and other business.

Jared Smith sails today on the Alameda en route for Washington, D. C., where he will work for the island coffee growers to secure tariff protection for the homegrown bean.

The Anemone, owned by Charles L. Tutt, of the New York Yacht Club, has been entered for the Coast to Honolulu yacht race. She is now on the way around the Horn from England to San Francisco.

The rule allowing all Western States sixty days time in which to perfect appeals in the Supreme Court of the United States has been amended, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines being allowed a longer and more sufficient period.

Men are at work clearing away the burned timbers of the boilerhouse recently destroyed by fire at Paipaihou. Work brought in yesterday by the steamer Nouau is to the effect that the plant will be in running order again in three months.

Lim Tu and Wun Mon Hong, two Hawaiian Chinese youths left yesterday on the Mongolia for Shanghai, where they will enter upon a seven years' course of study in commercial branches at the expense of the Chinese government.

The use of the patrol wagon for leper suspects is being criticized, some patients having been removed on Saturday from the Oahu prison to the Kala detention station in the much used conveyance. Another patrol wagon trouble just now is the notification from the Attorney General's Department that in future the Territory pays nothing for the up-keep of the horses and wagon. The county officials will probably refuse, under these circumstances, to transport federal prisoners.

J. D. Avery, local representative of the Husted Directories, publishers for many years of the Directory of Honolulu and the Territory, has been advised by the manager of the main office, who has been with the Husted concern for ten years past and who will be here in time to get out the 1906-7 directory by at least the usual date (August), that some of Crocker-Langley's best men will be imported for the Hawaiian work this year. Crocker-Langley and the Husted people, both being members of the Association of American Directory Publishers, often exchange their most expert men as a matter of mutual courtesy. The Crocker-Langley people publish the San Francisco directory, which is the highest class publication of its kind west of Chicago. The courtesy of these people will therefore ensure to Hawaii a little higher class publication than even the standard directories of Husted have heretofore been. Mr. Avery is also advised that it is possible that some new and attractive features will be added this year, so that the book will be quite metropolitan in style and make-up.

BALL TALKS ABOUT LABOR

Says That Japs Are Not to Be Depended Upon.

Editor Advertiser: The labor problem is the paramount issue now confronting the sugar planters and citizens of the Hawaiian Islands, and upon its satisfactory solution will depend all future values therein.

That Chinese coolies are the best and most dependable that can be utilized for cane culture, there is no doubt; but, inasmuch as the powers that be have issued the fiat that precludes the further discussion of the immediate or even remote prospect of relief from that quarter, such source of labor supply should be summarily dismissed for good. 'Tis true that the islands are fairly well supplied with Japanese and Korean coolies, but they are migratory, and their stay can only be depended on until they can better their financial condition by transferring to the mainland where wages are higher.

It is the history of all coolie emigrants to this country, oft repeated, that they come to receive and not to give; that they come to fill their pockets and then betake themselves hence; that their function is to fasten themselves as parasites to the American people and sap their life blood; and it makes no difference whether the coolie be Japanese, Korean or Italian, the same inevitable result will follow.

Probably no American community is more conversant upon the shortcomings of coolie labor and of its demoralizing effects than Hawaii, yet there seems to be a yearning to still follow in the path that will eventually lead to the utter and complete undoing of its social and financial fabric.

I have noted with surprise the efforts to be made to introduce Italian coolies into the islands. This conclusion was evidently arrived at from sheer desperation. Be it known that no greater calamity could befall the islands than to introduce therein Italian coolies, even though from northern Italy. They are unwelcome guests, of whom the most lenient community soon tires. They are ignorant, untidy, unkempt, filthy and loathsome. They are barnacles that will soon befall any community. They are quick-tempered, irascible, quarrelsome, and dangerous. To them, when wrought up, life or property has no value. They are superstitious, clannish, erratic and spon-taneous, yet a suitable firebrand. They come not to assimilate or imbibe or take on American ways and customs, neither do they care even to learn the English language. Their mission is to hoard up their earnings and return to Italy with their savings. They live on the bare necessities of life, most of which comes from Italy. They do not patronize, neither do they spend their earnings among Americans. Truly may it be said of the Italian coolie that it is more blessed with him to receive than to give.

Now in regard to the plan on foot to introduce Portuguese coolies from the Azores Islands and thereabouts at the estimated cost to the planters of about \$50 per head. I have naught to say against this class of laborers so far as their efficiency is concerned, but an important question arises in connection with their introduction. I have no doubt that thousands may be induced to locate in the islands when it becomes known that they will be transferred thither free of cost to them. The main question is, can they be depended on to remain beyond a certain limited time? 'Tis true the wages offered and the inducements promised will look good to them prior to their departure, but how long will they remain satisfied at the guaranteed wages? Be it remembered that the Portuguese people are made of good material—they are ambitious and ever on the alert to better their condition. Once landed in the islands, they will soon become wise. What then? They will soon learn that they can vastly better their condition by going to the mainland. Could you blame them for seeking to get the most for their time and for going where they could more than double their earnings? And here lies the weak point regarding the scheme to introduce Portuguese coolies. You can bring them, but you can't keep them. You can take a horse to water but you can't make him drink. It will resolve itself into an endless chain that will eventuate in the betterment of the Portuguese coolies, but in the financial ruin of the planters. Portuguese coolies though they be when first landed, they will, ere many days, bloom into full-fledged ambitious people yearning for and demanding all the rights to which an American citizen is entitled, including high wages and the right to strike therefor. True they may have contracted to work so long at so much wages, but you can't enforce the terms of the contract. The result will be that unless manly wages be paid, your Portuguese coolies will leave for California or elsewhere as soon as they can save enough to defray expense of trip.

Instead of spending their earnings in the islands, they will soon after their arrival commence to hoard up for their early migration to the land of higher wages. In this respect Portuguese coolies may be placed in the same category with Chinese, Japanese Korean and Italian coolies.

Too long have the Hawaiian Islands suffered from the never-ceasing losses incurred by its laboring elements sending their earnings to the Orient and elsewhere. Each year several millions of dollars are sent therefrom by her laborers which by right should remain and add to the upbuilding and enriching of the country. It is incumbent upon Hawaii to see her errors and mend her ways. Let there be brought to the islands a laboring element that while tractable and dependable, will spend earnings with American tradesmen and invest their savings in the islands. In seeking this end, let the idea of inducing white men to become field laborers be eliminated at once and

WHITE ORGANDIES

Sale!

Our buyer in New York closed out a large line of FINE WHITE ORGANDIES at about half their regular value. We will place the same on sale MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, AT BARGAIN PRICES.

About 480 yards Fine White Organdies. Regular value 35c. and 20c.	About 350 yards Fine White Organdies. Regular value 25c.
ON SPECIAL SALE, AT 15c. YARD.	ON SPECIAL SALE, AT 16½c. YARD.
JUST in a fine line of French Organdies in new designs at 25c.	NEW 36-inch Blue Dress Linen in two qualities at 22½c and 20c.

PACIFIC IMPORT CO.
FORT STREET.

FRENCH LAUNDRY
All work carefully done by hand. Shirts, collars, ladies' and gent's suits washed. Dry Cleaning also. Goods called for and delivered.

J. ABADIE, Proprietor,
253 Beretania Street, opposite rear entrance Hawaiian Hotel. Phone Blue 3553.

for all time—they are not built that way.

I have long believed that the rejected stone will yet become the cornerstone that will ere long make Hawaii prosperous and happy. I believe that there is a body of laborers close to the portals of Hawaii, several millions in number, who may be drawn on, without affecting any particular community to any appreciable degree, to aid, succor and deliver her from labor shortage and forever make her independent and self-reliant. The fact that these laborers have from time immemorial yearly produced millions of bales of cotton and thousands of tons of sugar is sufficient endorsement of their ability to do equally as well for Hawaii. And the further fact that they have done so on wages by half smaller than paid to Hawaiian planters argues well for a ready acceptance by them of the more lucrative inducements offered in the islands.

I refer to that sturdy, industrious, hard-working and God-fearing class of laborers who people the Southern plantations; who from year to year till the soil and know nothing but hard and faithful work; who have made their employers rich by their brawn, diligence and faithfulness to daily labor; who work because they know nothing but work, and who expect to work to the end. I particularly because I do not wish this overwhelming percentage of industrious and producing Southern plantation negro laborers to be confounded and classed with the riff-raff negroes that swarm around towns and labor not, as some of those unfriendly disposed toward negroes in general will endeavor to do.

Already many corporations and municipalities are turning their attention to these industrious and plodding Southern plantation negroes, and seeking them as desirable auxiliaries and principals to aid, upbuild and expand their schemes of development. Only recently a British Columbia province set apart a body of land to be occupied and cultivated by a colony of one hundred and fifty families of Southern plantation negro laborers who had disposed of their efforts in their sunny homeland to better their condition in the cold and rugged, yet inviting and promising northland.

This is only one of the many instances that might be cited, going to show that the much despised negro of the South is not without friends who appreciate his worth, and who are ready, willing and anxious to welcome him as a co-worker in the development of inviting fields. His day of resurrection is at hand and soon many hands will be outstretched beckoning him to come their way to aid in some need, and work. He is a hard worker, a steady earner and a ready spender, and withal a thorough American who wastes no time on strikes or boycotts, but who at all times will be found loyal to his employer. It can not be denied that there is much discontent and unrest among the sturdy and better class of hard working and producing negroes of the South on account of certain well known existing conditions there and that many of them are casting about for some genial clime where-in they may better their condition financially and otherwise. There would not be in any one community enough of these people with nerve and energy sufficient to make an exodus to a long distance to result in producing a famine in that particular neighborhood, and that is as it should be. From each locality would come only a few families together bound by blood and association and therein would lie their homogeneity rendering them capable of forming a congenial circle of their own. Perhaps, in a few instances the migrations might expand to the exodus of a whole church community led by their pastor as was the case during the Kansas exodus of 1878-9. And even in the latter case there have been instances where the best citizens of the locality bade Godspeed to the migrants. Fortunate indeed, would the Territory of Hawaii be, were its planters and citizens able to induct a few thousand families of the kind herein specified to cast their lot within its confines. I say families, for when they locate as families as distinguished from individuals there would be certain ties that would make the stay pleasant and lasting. And be it noted that in families of this kind the women and children are also serviceable hands in field work.

Millions of dollars are paid annually to the coolie laborers of the islands of which only a very small portion reaches American channels of trade. In-

Very respectfully,
J. P. BALL,
Seattle, Washington, January 31, 1906.

FRESH SEEDS ARRIVED BY THE S. S. NEBRASKAN.

Mrs E. M Taylor
YOUNG BUILDING.

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J. S. MARTIN
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Fort Street - - - Honolulu, T. H.